

The Daily Gazetteer.

FRIDAY, JUNE 3. 1737.

No. 605.

From the DUBLIN-SOCIETY.



THE following Letter concurs with those already published on the Culture of Flax and Flax-Seed, in recommending strong, rich and Clayey Grounds, and contains an ingenious Illustration of that important Point, drawn up with an immediate Reference to the peculiar Qualities of the several Soils in Ireland. This Circumstance will excuse us to the Reader, for resuming a Subject, which we seemed to have dismissed; since it becomes a new One in some Measure, by the new and useful Light in which it is considered.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Letters published in your Papers, on the Culture of Flax and Flax-Seed, have, from the great Success of them in Zealand, advis'd our Husbandmen to the Use of deep stiff Clays, as the fittest Lands for Flax: This, in general, I take to be rational Advice; but, as the Nature of our Soil differs much from that of Zealand, and we have Variety of Loams which are not to be found there, I hope it may be useful to enlarge your Directions on that Head, and apply them more particularly to the Circumstances of this Kingdom.

According to some Naturalists there are many Sorts of Soils, which differ from one another in their Ingredients, Weights, Colours and Consistencies; but to take in at present the most considerable Differences only, I conceive, that all Earths may be conveniently reduced to two general Principles, Sand and Clay; and from the different Mixtures and Proportions of those two Ingredients, the great Variety of Soils easily accounted for. Under the Class of sandy Soils will be comprehended not only mere Sands, but all gravelly, stony, hazely, light, loose Soils, which do not hold Water: And under Clays, besides the stiffer Kinds, properly so called, Marle, Chalk, and all other binding Soils, which naturally retain it.

Neither Sands nor Clays are, separately taken, good vegetative Soils: But when they are mixed in due Proportion, they become rich Loams and afford the best of Crops; not indeed every Crop indifferently, but according to the several distinct Proportions of Sand and Clay which they contain, some one, and some another. Different Plants require different Degrees of Stiffness, Lightness, Heat and Moisture in the Soil; and therefore a proper Loam for one, may be highly improper for another.

Those Soils which incline most to Sand, are readily exhausted, and afford little Nourishment. Sand itself, which is no more than a Collection of small Pebbles, can yield none; and the Earth which is mix'd among it, when in a small Proportion, can't supply the large Demands of a weighty Crop of Vegetables.

Clayey Soils, on the contrary, are indeed nutritive all over, capable of being broke into the smallest Particles, which become by their Minuteness, the proper Food of Plants. But then they are apt to bind and cling, and in that State are as absolutely useless, as the very Sands themselves.

These Defects, however different in their Cause, are therefore much alike in their Consequences, and, as I before affirmed, meer Clays are, as well as meer Sands, naturally unfit for Vegetation.

But however, there is a considerable Difference between them. Sands are to all human Art entirely irreclaimable, without new making the whole Soil by mixing it with Clays; a Method commonly impracticable, and always, in a high Degree, expensive: Whereas the stiffest Clays may be reduced into a Tilth by Labour, and the natural Influence of Frost, and Sun, and Air.

Thus the dry sandy Deserts of Africa and Asia will remain Deserts while the World endures; whereas the deep stiff Clays of Zealand are, by indefatigable Industry, become rich and fertile Soils.

It is true indeed, that in Egypt the Soil is very sandy, and yet affords great Quantities of Corn and Flax; inasmuch that that Country is now a Gra-

nary to those Parts of the World, as it was formerly to the Romans. But this is owing to a natural Advantage, which no Art can imitate: The Inundations of the Nile, carefully husbanded by the Inhabitants, who prevent the total Ebbing of the Waters by receiving them in Reservoirs, give those sandy Plains all that Fertility they have, and without the excessive Moisture with which they are drenched once a Year, and the rich oily slime which the Waters leave behind them, Egypt would be as barren as the neighbouring Sands of Lybia.

'Tis our Happiness that we have none of those Sands in Ireland; our lightest Soils are Gravels, of which we have several Kinds, which gradually improve into Loams of different Consistencies, and end at last in Clays. These Gravels, Clays, and the intermediate Loams, are all the Soils we have: Moors excepted, which are nothing else than Loams drench'd and soak'd in Water. Of these I shall say little; if they were drain'd and duly till'd they would fall under the Head of Loams, and till they are so, they are unprofitable: Of each of the other Kinds, I shall speak in their Order.

Gravelly Soils are generally dry, shallow, hungry, skully, apt to be icorh'd up in a dry Summer, and consequently not fit for Flax. They may be usefully laid down in Sheep-Walks, the Staple being shallow, and the Grass sweet and short: But for Flax or any other weighty Crop, they want both Strength and Moisture; without which neither Flax nor any other Seed which is sown late in the Spring and near the Summer, and grows to a considerable Height, can well thrive.

'Tis true that in Livonia, Courland, and Muscovy, the Soil is light and sandy; but it is a sandy Loam, mix'd with great Quantities of Clay, and very different from our Gravels. Besides, these are cover'd with Snow for 5 or 6 Months in the Winter, and when that melts in April, the Soil becomes very moist and rich; and to these constant Snows, and the succeeding great Heats of the Sun, their Fertility is owing: Here, where we have not this natural Advantage, when there is a Necessity of sowing them, the Way of improving such Gravels is to manure them with Marle, Lime, Mooring, or other Stuff, which may enrich the Staple and keep it moist. This brings them into a Kind of Loam, of different Goodness according to the Strength and Quantity of the Manure: But however, never equal to the Natural Loams or Clays, and indeed never thoroughly fit for Flax.

Clays are to be found in most Parts of Ireland; they are naturally moist, and to them the Richness of all our Soils is owing: Every other Soil being good in Proportion to the Quantity of Clay that it contains. I have observ'd already that they require laborious Tillage; I shall add here that they deserve it, and when brought into a thorough Tilth, afford the richest Crops. But at the same Time it must be own'd, that genuine stiff and unmix'd Clays are seldom perfectly subdued, without the Assistance of Manures. Sand, Gravel, or other Mixtures will facilitate their Culture, and lessen the strong Cohesion of their Parts, which is otherwise too stubborn for the Patience of any but a Zealand Farmer.

'Tis therefore an Advantage, that none of our Clays are entirely free from Sand, but incline all of them to Loams. These abound in several Parts of the Kingdom, especially Leinster, Munster and Connaught, where many of our Pastures consist of a deep rich black Mold, made up of a great Proportion of Clay, broken and divided by a Mixture of some Sand. Of this Sort are also the Corcus and Marsh Lands in the Counties of Limerick, Clare, Kerry, and Tipperary, which seem to be new Soils, made by the Rivers and Rains washing down and lodging the fine Particles of Clay, Sand, and Shells, upon those Bottoms. 'Tis the Skillful Husbandman's Endeavour to make artificial Loams, by mixing Clays with Sands, or Sands with Clays; and to do this effectually, requires a vast Expence: But here Nature has done the Work to our Hands, there is no Need of gathering Manures or making Composts for these natural Loams. Nothing more is wanted than to give them proper Tillage: Without this indeed the best of them will not answer,

and the richest Soils less than any other. Several have plow'd up these Loams, and were greatly disappointed in the Produce: They trusted wholly to the Richness of the Soil, and that very Richness was the Cause of their Disappointment: They neglected to give it proper Tillage, and when they expected a Crop of Corn or Flax, had little else but Grass. Natural Grass thrives so well in these rich Soils, that except the Roots of it are carefully destroy'd, it springs up immediately, grows up and gets the better of every Thing that's sown.

I mention this as an additional Argument for good Tillage, which can never be too much recommended to the Farmer, and I dare assure them from repeated Trials, that nothing else but frequent ploughings and a Summer fallowing, will remedy this Evil.

Upon the Whole, it appears by this short Survey of the Soils of Ireland, that except our gravelly, light Grounds, they are all adapted by Nature to the successful Culture of Flax and Flax-Seed. The Countries which at present supply us with the latter, are confin'd to the two Extremes of sandy Loams, and deep, stiff Clays; we have, besides, all the Loams of different Consistencies which lie between them; and consequently the Advantage of some of them by the Richness of our Grounds, and of others by a less laborious Tillage. If therefore we do not succeed, the Fault is wholly in ourselves; we have Land at Will, variety of Soils and Situations, low, deep, moist Grounds, which will answer in the hottest Summers, and in cold, wet Seasons, Uplands and drier Loams.

I shall conclude, by observing, that nothing I have said, can, without wresting my Design and Expressions, be understood as a Discouragement to the Use of Clays; I have declared my Approbation of them under proper Management: What set me on writing this, was only an Apprehension, that our Farmers might adhere too closely to the Letter, confine themselves to Clays, and neglect rich, strong Loams.

I am, &c.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Cadiz, May 21. N.S. On the 15th sailed the Hampshire, Boardman, for Madeira; the Anna Catharina, Dillington, for Bergen; on the 19th the Phoenix, Buckley, for Leghorn; on the 20th the Minerva, Breville, for Havre.

Genoa, May 30. N.S. The Don Francisco, Chichley Perkins, for St. Remo and Amsterdam.

HOME PORTS.

Falmouth, May 28. Arrived the Mary, late Polexten, from South Carolina.

Portsmouth, June 1. Since my last came in the: Two Marys, Gordon, with Wine from Guernsey. Sailed the Sarah and Margaret, James Pea, from Middleburg for Alicante; the Sarah, Basset, for Guernsey; the Leghorn, Werry, from Leghorn, and the Grenadier, late Woodward, from St. Christopher's, both for London. Came to Spithead and sailed again, the Whibich, Morris, and the Hope, Soan, from Norway, for a Market. Remain at Spithead his Majesty's Ships the Faulkland, Eltham, Sheerness and Blandford.

Dover, June 1. Arrived the Halifax, Proctor, from Oporto.

Deal, June 1. Wind S. W. No Ship in the Downs. Arrived the Neptune, Godlee, from Trapani; the Dorothy, Douglas, from South Carolina; the Read, from Biddford; the Providence, Hill, from Dublin and Milford; the Exeter Merchant, Hunt, from Exon.

Gravesend, June 1. Passed by the Mary, Gilby, from Calais.

L O N D O N.

By the Act for regulating Watermen, which now lies ready for the Royal Assent, No Person from Midsummer next (who shall keep any Boat or other Vessel for carrying Passengers or Goods for Hire upon the River Thames, between Gravesend and Windsor) shall



shall take an Apprentice under 16 or above 18 Years of Age; unless Watermen's Sons, who may be bound at 15 Years of Age.

Such Apprentice shall be bound and enrolled to serve upon the said River for Seven Years at the least.

No Person shall have more Apprentices than Two at one Time, the first to have served 4 Years, when the second is taken; except Proprietors of 12 Lighters, Barges, or Flat bottom'd Boats, who may take two Apprentices at any one Time; and the Proprietors of 20 such Lighters, &c. who may have 4 Apprentices.

No Person shall take an Apprentice, unless he or she be the Occupier of some House or Tenement, and the Apprentice shall lodge and lie in the same House.

No Tilt-Boat or Row-Barge to take at one Time more than 37 Passengers, and 3 more, if brought on board by the Way: Other Boat or Wherry to take only 8 Passengers, and 2 more only, if called in by the Way. Ferry-Boats allowed to work on Sundays, to take no more than 8 Passengers. Penalty for the first Offence 5 l. for the Second, 10 l. one Moiety to the Informer; for the third Offence, to be disfranchised for 12 Months from working on the River. And in case any Person shall be drowned, where a greater Number of Passengers is taken in than allow'd by this Act, the Watermen shall be transported as Felons.

Tilt-Boats to be of the Burthen of 15 Tons, other Boats (used in the Long-Ferry, between London Bridge and Gravesend) 3 Tons; except such Boat as shall be hired by any one Person for his own Use.

No Gravesend Boats or Wherries with clove Decks or Bails, which are not moveable, to be navigated.

Any Watermen wilfully or negligently losing their Tide from Billingsgate to Gravesend, or from Gravesend to Billingsgate, by putting on shore for other Passengers, or by waiting or loitering by the Way, so that the Passengers shall be landed 2 Miles short of the Place to which they are bound, such Passengers are discharged from paying for their Passage.

The Rulers of the Watermen's Company are to appoint an Officer at Billingsgate, and another at Gravesend, and to provide a Bell to be hung up at each Place, which the said Officers are to ring at the Time of High Water at London Bridge, and the first of Flood at Gravesend, and to continue ringing for 15 Minutes, to give Notice to the Tilt-Boats and Wherries to put off, and set forward on their Voyages, which they shall do without lying by in the River, or putting again on shore within 2 Miles of the said Places for the taking in of any Goods or Passenger. And such Boats must be navigated by two able-bodied Men, the younger thereof to be 18 Years old at least.

'Tis confidently Reported, that Dr. Herring, Dean of Rochester, will be promoted to the See of Bangor, vacant by the Death of the Right Rev. Dr. Cecil late Bishop thereof, and likewise to hold his Deanery in Commendam.

We hear that the Rev. Dr. Haynes, Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Salisbury, and who attended that noble Lord in his Travels beyond Sea, as his Tutor, is presented to the Living of Hatfield in Hertfordshire, worth about 800 l. per Annum, void by the Death of the Lord Bishop of Bangor.

Yesterday Morning the Wages due to the Company of his Majesty's Ship the Defiance, lately arrived from Lisbon, was paid off at the Pay Office in Broad-street.

On Tuesday Night about 8 o'Clock, a Gentleman and his Lady were attacked in their Chariot, going from Putney to their House at Richmond, by two Highwaymen, in the Bye Lane between Putney Common and East Sheen, who took from them a Gold Watch, Six Guineas, and some Silver, and then made off towards the Common: One of 'em was mounted on a Grey Mare, the other on a Dun.

Yesterday Morning died at his House in Hatton Garden, Sir Nathaniel Tench of Low Layton, Bart. He was Son of the late Sir Fisher Tench, who died about 6 Months since.

Yesterday Morning, between 6 and 7 o'Clock, Mr. Jones and Mr. Griffith, both Attornies at Law, going to Kingston in Surrey, were robbed by two Highwaymen on Putney Heath, who took from them 8 l. 14 s. and a Silver Watch, and then made off towards Wandsworth.

The same Day a Man was committed to Newgate by Justice Scot, for robbing Mr. Pritchard on the Highway of a Gold Ring and some Money.

This Day the Justices of the Peace for the City and Liberty of Westminster, meet at Westminster Hall, pursuant to their last Adjournment.

We hear that his Majesty will review the Three

Regiments of Foot Guards in Hyde Park the 14th Instant.

We hear that Jackson, who was an Assistant Cook in the King's Kitchen, against whom the Jury brought in their Verdict Wilful Murder, committed on the Body of a Servant Maid in Stanhope Court, Charing Cross, as mentioned in my last, is gone off.

Last Wednesday Night the Corpse of the Lord Bishop of Bangor was carried from his late Dwelling House in Warwick Street, to Hatfield in the County of Hertford, where he was interred Yesterday Morning in the Burial Vault of his Ancestors.

Yesterday Morning David Rowleson, Esq; kiss'd his Majesty's Hand, on his being appointed a Lieutenant in the Regiment of Scots Greys.

To-morrow her Majesty, the Duke, and Princesses, will go to Richmond to Dinner, and their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to Kew.

Yesterday Daniel Graham, Esq; kiss'd his Majesty's Hand at St. James's, on his being appointed a Cornet in the Regiment of Horse commanded by General Evans.

A stately Monument is going to be erected in Okham Church, to the Memory of the late Lord Chancellor King.

Yesterday the Third Regiment of Foot Guards, commanded by the Right Hon. the Earl of Dunmore, performed their manual Exercise in Hyde Park, and were afterwards Review'd by his Lordship.

This Morning the Corpse of Mrs. Penelope Cotton, a Maiden Gentlewoman, and only Sister to the late Sir Robert Cotton of Westminster, is to be carry'd out of Town, to be interr'd at Esher in Surrey, with great Funeral Pomp and Solemnity.

On Wednesday the Right Hon. the Lord Tyrconnell, who has been dangerously ill, set out for his Country Seat near Grantham in Lincolnshire.

As did Yesterday Morning the Right Hon. the Earl of Northampton, for his Seat at Castle Ashby in Northamptonshire.

A few Days ago, Richard Cumber, Esq; was marry'd to Miss Pearson, a considerable Heiress of the County of Surrey.

In our last, Page 2. col. 1. l. 5. after the Word Grey, read, who was hard press'd by the Duke of Bolton's Little John, &c.

Casualties, Christnings, and Burials last Week.

Cut his Throat buried at St. Ann Blackfryers 1. Drowned 5. one buried at St. Ann Blackfryers, two at St. James Clerkenwell, one at St. John at Wapping, and one at St. James in Westminster. Kill'd accidentally, buried at St. Botolph without Bishopsgate 1. Shot, buried at St. James Clerkenwell 1.

Christned	Males 155	Buried	Males 246
	Females 165		Females 253
In all	320	In all	499

Increased in the Burials this Week 11.

Whereof have died,

Under 2 Years of Age	179	Forty and Fifty	49
Between 2 and 5	52	Fifty and Sixty	37
Five and Ten	12	Sixty and Seventy	26
Ten and Twenty	16	Seventy and Eighty	17
Twenty and Thirty	42	Eighty and Ninety	13
Thirty and Forty	54	Ninety and a Hundred	3

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	3 18	3 37

Bank Stock 147 3-4ths. India 181 1-half. South Sea 103 1-half. Old Annuity 111 1-8th. New ditto 112 3-4ths. Three per Cent. 106 3-4ths. Emperor's Loan 117. Royal Assurance 112 1-4th. London Assurance 14 7-8ths. African 14. New India Bonds 7 l. to 1 s. Prem. Old ditto 6 l. 17 s. Prem. South Sea ditto 4 l. 1 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 3 l. 2 s. 6 d. Premium. Salt Talties 1 to 4 1-half Prem. English Copper 2 l. 12 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 7 l. 10 s. per Cent. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 3 1-half per Cent. Premium. Million Bank 121.

This Day is published,

Being a Continuation of the Present State of the Republick of Letters, and the Literary Magazine,

THE History of the Works of the Learned, giving a general View of the State of Learning throughout Europe, and containing an Impartial Account and accurate Abstracts of the most valuable Books published in Great Britain and Foreign Parts; interspers'd with Disser-

tations on several curious and entertaining Subjects, critical Reflections, and Memoirs of the most eminent Writers in all Branches of Polite Literature.

For the Month of MAY, 1737.

This Number contains the following Articles.

I. A Continuation of the Letters of Baron Polnitz, describing the sumptuous Palaces of the Elector of Bavaria, and the Archbishop of Salzburg; likewise the delightful Gardens of the first of these Princes, and the Splendor of their Courts: Including also an entertaining Representation of the Manner of living at Rome: the contemptible Amusements and Recreations of that Place; and some Memoirs of the late Pope, Cardinal Coscia, and the Cavalier de St. George, the Prince Sobiesky, and their Children.

II. A compendious View of an excellent Discourse just published, concerning the Strength and Weakness of human Reason.

III. A brief Epitome of the first Six Chapters of Mr. Drake's History and Antiquities of the City of York.

IV. An Abstract of the second Volume of Dr. Astruc's Treatise of the Venereal Disease.

V. A Reply to Dr. Pemberton's Observations, published in the History of the Works of the Learned for the Month of April. By Philaethes Cantabrigienfis.

VI. A short Account of Mr. Law's Demonstration of the Gross and Fundamental Errors of a late Book, called, A plain Account of the Nature and End of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, &c.

Printed for T. Cooper at the Globe in Pater-noster-Row, and sold by J. and J. Fox in Westminster-Hall, and J. Jackson near St. James's Gate.

This Day is Published,

NUMBER X. which finishes VOL II. with the Index, Maps and Cuts, of

AN UNIVERSAL HISTORY from

the earliest Account of Time to the Present. Which comprizes not only the General History of the World, but of each Empire, Kingdom, and State, from its first Foundation to its Dissolution, or to the present Time; with an exact Account of the Migrations and Conquests of every People, the Succession and Reigns of their respective Princes, their Religion and Government, Trade, Customs, Learning, &c.

The whole immediately extracted from Original Authors, illustrated with Maps, Cuts, Chronological and other Tables. Printed for E. Symon in Cornhill; J. Batley and J. Wood in Pater-noster-Row; T. Osborne in Gray's-Inn, and J. Crockatt.

N. B. This Work is so much esteem'd, that it is translating into several Languages, abroad.

The Third Volume is in the Press, and will be published with all possible Expedition.

This Day is Published,

In Two Neat Pocket Volumes,

[Price Six Shillings bound]

MEMOIRS of the Society of Grub-

street: Being a Collection (to speak in the Grub Oratorical Style) of very extraordinary Pieces, in Prose and Verse, published in the Grub-street Journal, on a great Variety of Subjects, Theological, Philosophical, Physical, Astronomical, Attrological, Mathematical, Mechanical, Oratorical, Historical, Biographical, Characteristical, Critical, Hyper-critical, Tragical, Comical, &c. al. &c. &c. al. &c. al. Ho.

Scribamus indocti, doctique.
O Grub-street! how do I bewail thee,
Whose graceless Children scorn to own thee!
Tho' by their Idioms and Grimace,
They soon betray their native Place,
Yet thou hast greater Cause to be
Alam'd of them, than they of thee.

Printed for J. Wilford, at the Three Fleur de Lucies behind the Chapter House, in St. Paul's Church Yard.

This Day is Published,

The Sixth Edition (with many material Additions, Alterations, and Amendments) of

THE LADIES PHYSICAL DIRECTORY:

Or, A Treatise of all the Weaknesses, Indispositions, and Diseases peculiar to the Female Sex, from eleven Years of Age to fifty and upwards; by which Women and Maids of the meanest Capacity may perfectly understand the Symptoms, Nature, and true Cause of their own Illnesses, and readily know how to manage themselves under all their Infirmities. With proper Remedies, in English prescrib'd, for the Green Sickness, Obstructions, immoderate Fluxes, Hysterick Affections, the Piles, and every other Disorder or Distemper the Fair Sex are peculiarly liable to: whereby they may certainly and quickly cure themselves without Trouble, or the Advice or Knowledge of any other Person.

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